

REPORT

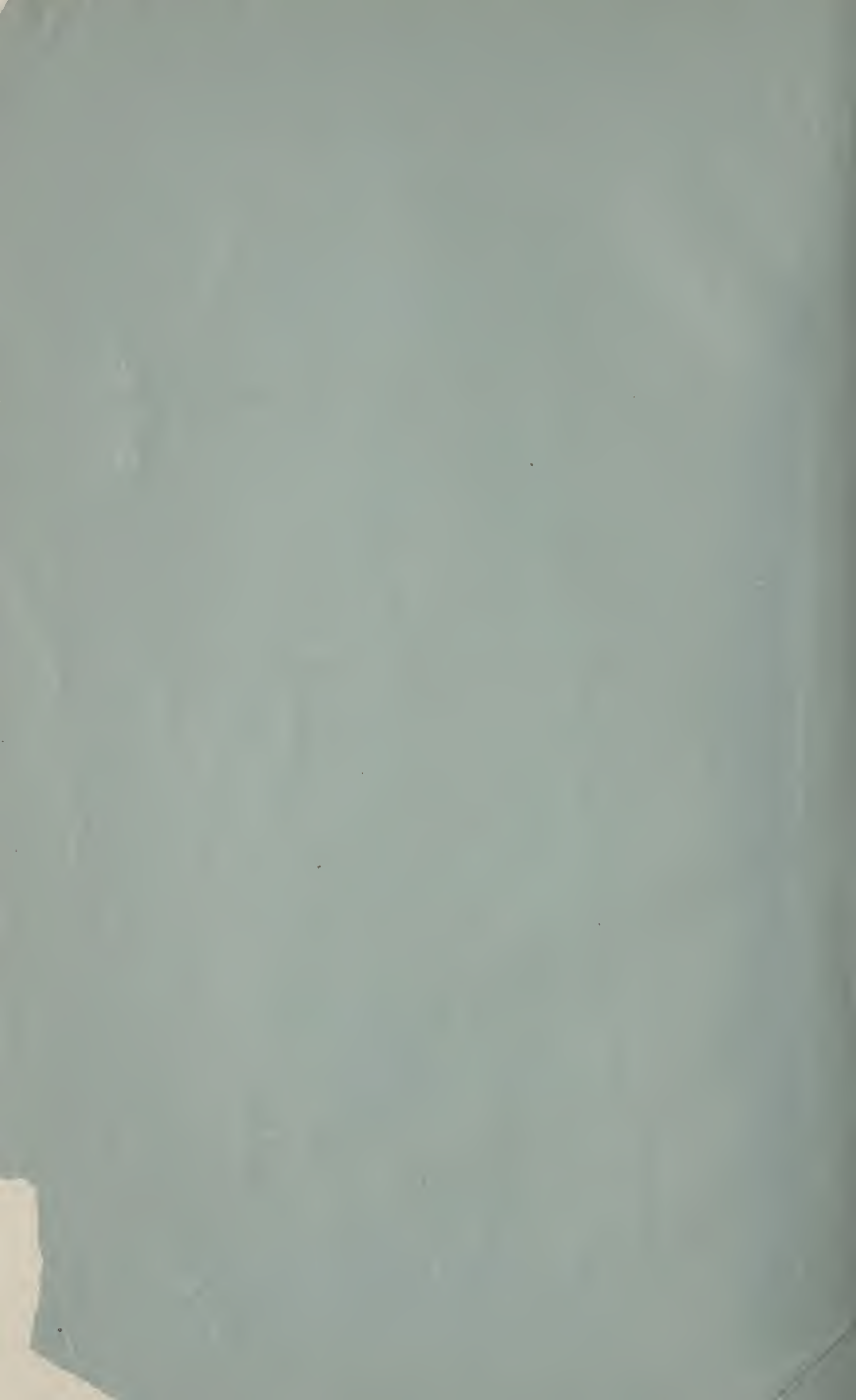
OF THE

COMMITTEE ON MEMORIAL

OF THE

REPUBLICAN MEMBERS.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.:
W. W. SCREWS, STATE PRINTER
1875.



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Legislative
Committee on Memorial

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REPORT

Of the Committee on the Memorial Addressed by the Republican Members of the General Assembly of Alabama to the Congress of the United States.

Mr. President :

Your committee to which was referred the resolution of inquiry with reference to the memorial alleged to have been signed by certain members of the General Assembly, addressed to the President of the United States and the Republican members in both branches of Congress, which resolutions are hereto appended, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report :

Under said resolution, it became the duty of your committee, 1st. To ascertain whether the memorial published in the *Advertiser* of the 6th inst. was authentic ; and 2nd. Whether the members whose names are appended thereto signed the original memorial.

Under the powers conferred upon your committee, they held frequent sessions and examined witnesses under oath. All of the evidence is herewith submitted.

It will be seen from the evidence of R. K. Boyd that the memorial published in the *Advertiser* of the 6th inst. is a correct copy of the original. Your committee then proceeded to ascertain whether the members of the Senate whose names are signed to the printed copy, signed the original memorial.

Believing it would be proper, your committee called before them said Senators, except B. F. Royal, who refers to and endorses his statement made in open Senate, which, with the statement of the other Senators, is hereto appended, and is

made a part of this report. From these statements it will be seen that J. A. Farden, J. W. Dereen, W. G. M. Golson, J. W. Jones, A. H. Curtis, Lloyd Leftwich, J. K. Green, B. F. Royal and W. W. Glass signed the said memorial, or a paper to be appended to the same, and that Jacob Black and W. B. Harris did not sign the same.

Your committee are required to report what ought to be the action of the Senate after their investigation. The act of an individual is innocent or criminal when viewed through the motive which prompted it, and looking at the evidence, your committee are of the opinion that the Senators who signed said memorial were imposed upon and deceived as to its contents by the designing and unscrupulous men who were its authors.

Several of the measures complained of in the memorial and charged as violations of the Constitution by Democratic Senators, were actually voted for by some of the signers of the memorial. For instance, J. A. Farden voted to reduce the salary of the Commissioner of Industrial Resources to \$5, for the purpose of indirectly abolishing the office. Your committee refer to the statements of Senators Golson, Greene and Leftwich, showing their support of measures complained of in the memorial.

Your committee cannot condemn in too strong terms this attempt to stab the reputation of the Senate, and through them to assassinate the liberty of every citizen of Alabama.

The statement of the prayer of the memorial is the demonstration of its atrocity. The unscrupulous leaders who concocted this libel had but one object in view, and that was to procure the passage of an act by Congress authorizing the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* at his own will and pleasure. To accomplish this they wilfully and maliciously perverted the truth, and not satisfied with their own turpitude in this transaction, they induced Senators in their own political faith to charge on a minority of this Senate a wilful purpose to take away from the colored man his liberty, by enacting stringent laws against the crimes of larceny and burglary, while the record as well as statements of

Senators, show that these measures were supported by several Republican Senators who signed said memorial.

How laws punishing the crimes of larceny and burglary, applicable to all parties irrespective of race or color, could be construed to operate upon the Republican party more oppressively than the Democratic party, it is difficult to perceive, in the absence of an admission that there are more thieves and burglars in the Republican than in the Democratic party.

The statements made to your committee show that the memorial forwarded to Washington does not express the sentiments of a single one of the Senators whose names appear attached thereto. As to some of them, a palpable fraud seems to have been committed in the use of their names. As to these Senators so situated with regard to the memorial, your committee feel that they are the victims of designing men, and are to be excused rather than condemned. As to those Senators whose names were actually obtained on false pretenses, while they are not to be condemned for any malicious attempt to defame their fellow Senators, they are censurable for allowing the use of their names without first obtaining information of the contents of the paper signed by them. As private citizens their names would be of little value ; but when filling a public place, their names acquire an importance they have no right to disregard.

Your committee cannot state with certainty who the authors of the memorial are ; but there is no doubt that one J. B. Bingham was the messenger who carried with him this weapon, that he believed and hoped would strike down the liberties of our people.

Your committee beg leave to call attention to the statement in the memorial, that the citizens of Barbour county had put in jail or run away from the county, the witnesses who were examined before the Congressional Investigating Committee, and also to the evidence of Col. Shorter, a prominent citizen for thirty years past of said county, showing the falsity of this allegation.

This memorial is unjustifiable in every respect in which it

can be regarded. It is false in its inferences and allegations. It is a libel and a slander, and its perpetrators should meet with the scorn and contempt of all honest men.

Your committee recommend, in view of the disclaimer of the Senators whose names are appended to the memorial, and the circumstances under which they signed it, that no further action be had in the premises.

J. B. MOORE,
W. G. LITTLE, JR.
E. W. MARTIN,
Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF SENATOR MOORE.

WHEREAS, It was published in the Associated Press dispatches a few days ago, and in the *Advertiser* of Montgomery, that George E. Spencer, claiming to be a Senator in the Congress of the United States, had introduced into the Senate of the United States a memorial, alleged to have been prepared by the Republican members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of Alabama; and, whereas, said memorial, as reported, is a false, malicious and defamatory libel upon this Senate; and whereas, said libel, as alleged to have been perpetrated, is herewith submitted in printed form and asked to be read, purports to be signed by certain members of this body; and whereas, said libel can be construed in no other light than a cool, premeditated and malicious purpose on the part of its authors, by the most willful and malicious falsehood, to bring into disrepute the name and standing of members of this body, for honesty and integrity; and whereas, this Senate having a proper regard and respect for its members and for their vindication, deems it a duty to ascertain the authenticity of the document containing said libel, herewith submitted, and, also, to ascertain whether or not the members of this body, whose names purport to be signed to said document, did really sign the same, and if found to be authentic, and that members of this body did sign the same, to ascertain what, in that event, should be the action of the Senate; therefore, be it .

Resolved, That a committee of three members of this body be appointed by the presiding officer, whose duty it shall be to ascertain whether or not said document is authentic, and if so, which members, if any, of this body, signed the same, and what should be the action of this Senate in the premises.

Be it further resolved, That said committee is hereby clothed with power to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses on oath.

Resolved, 3d. That it shall be their duty to report their action, under these resolutions, as early as convenient.

TESTIMONY.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 6, 1875.

The committee appointed under the following resolutions, (House resolutions), met at room 35, Exchange Hotel, on the evening of the 6th inst.

Present—Messrs. Moore and Little.

Hon. R. K. Boyd, being duly sworn, deposes and says, in answer to interrogatory 1.

You will please look at what purports to be a copy of a memorial, signed by certain members of the Legislature, and state whether or not you ever read the original, of which this purports to be a copy, and whether or not said copy is correct as it appears in the *Montgomery Advertiser* of this date, and append said copy as a part of your answer hereto, marked Exhibit "A."?

Answer. I was in Washington on the day on which George E. Spencer submitted a memorial of the Republican members of the Alabama Legislature, or purporting to be signed by them, into the Senate of the United States. I immediately went to Senator Bayard and requested him to procure me the original memorial. He introduced me to the clerk of the Senate, or some official who had the memorial in charge, which I read, and I am prepared to state from an examination of the copy in the *Montgomery Advertiser*, it is substantially a copy of the original submitted to the Senate of the United States by George E. Spencer. I procured copies of said memorial as ordered printed by the Senate of the United States. The copy hereto appended and marked "Exhibit A," is the copy printed in the *Advertiser*, and is a part of my answer. The copy marked "Exhibit B." is a copy of the me-

morial as printed by order of the United States Senate, and is a part of my answer. The last named copy I procured from Senator Bayard.

Interrogatory 2. Did you know how the memorial was conveyed to the United States Senate?

Answer. I was informed by J. B. Bingham that he delivered it to Spencer, and Spencer told me he had received it from Bingham. These conversations occurred in the United States Senate chamber within a few minutes after the memorial was presented.

Interrogatory 3. Did you have any conversation with J. B. Bingham as to who was its author?

Answer. I did. He said, when I charged him with being the author, that Coon and Bruce wrote it, he supposed.

R. K. BOYD.

MONTGOMERY, March 8, 1875.

The committee met at room 35, Exchange Hotel, at 7½ o'clock p. m.

Present—Messrs. Moore and Little.

Senator Walton B. Harris, from the 15th Senatorial District, comes before the committee and answers the following questions, as follows:

Question. Have you read the memorial as it appeared in the *Advertiser* of the 6th inst.?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Your name appears as a signer of said memorial. Please state whether you signed the same or the original, of which it purports to be a copy?

Answer. I never saw the memorial until the morning I arose in the Senate to a question of privilege. I never signed it.

Question. Please state whether you authorized any one to sign your name to it?

Answer. I did not authorize any one so to do.

I desire to make a statement: J. B. Bingham came to me

and presented a paper he said was a petition recommending him (Bingham) to friends in Washington as a Republican editor. I did not read the paper, but accepted his statement as true. If this was the memorial he presented to me he did me a great wrong and injustice. All the bills of a general character set forth in said memorial, relating to the punishment of crime, I voted for. I am a member of the Republican party.

WALTON B. HARRIS.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 10, 1875.

The Committee met at room 35, Exchange Hotel, at 5 o'clock, p. m.

Present—Messrs. Moore, Little and Martin.

Senator A. H. Curtis, from the 22d District, appeared before the Committee and made the following statement :

“I went to the caucus where the memorial was being prepared. It was read about half through when I arrived there. The suggestion was made that it was necessary for all to sign it who desired to do so. I then authorized my name to be signed to it and left the room. Mr. Bingham was reading the memorial. I do not know who wrote it. It was impossible for me to know all that was in it, but I understood that the main purpose of the document was to give President Grant power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. I did not regard that the granting of this power was oppressive or crowding down upon the people. I do not understand that the memorial charges members of the Senate with violations of their oaths. I voted for the burglary bill contained in the memorial, with an amendment offered by myself. I have read the memorial. There are many things in the memorial that might have been worded differently. I approve the general objects of the memorial. I regard Gen. Grant as you regard Gov. Houston. I do not think he would improperly use his office to oppress the people or to advance his personal interests. I cannot see anything wrong in it. I cannot see the wrong in it that others find. It is likely that I voted to re-

duce the pay of the Commissioner of Industrial Resources. I have not the objections to the memorial I thought I would have to it before I heard it read. I do not remember who was at the caucus, not members, besides Bingham. I knew nothing of the memorial before the caucus. I do not think it would be right for a member to vote for measures and then charge that they were passed by the Democrats. I do not think I would endorse that part of the memorial relating to the Montgomery local bills. I have been in no caucus since the resolutions were introduced. There has been one, but I did not attend. I do not endorse this part of the memorial: "That the Democratic party of Alabama has made, and is now making, a deliberate and persistent attempt, as shown by their leaders in the present General Assembly, to change the criminal laws of Alabama, so as to place the liberty and legal rights of the poor man, and especially of the poor colored man, who is generally a Republican in politics, in the power and control of the dominant race, who are, with few exceptions, the landholders and Democratic in politics."

"I do not endorse the memorial as you construe it, but as I understand it after reading it, and with my construction, I do endorse it."

A. H. CURTIS.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 11, 1875.

The committee met at room 35, Exchange Hotel, at 5 o'clock, p. m.

Present—Messrs. Moore, Martin and Little.

Col. Eli S. Shorter, of Eufaula, being sworn, deposes and says:

I live in Eufaula, Barbour county, in this State. I have lived there about thirty-eight years. I was examined before the Congressional Investigating Committee with reference to the Eufaula riot. White and colored witnesses were examined before that committee, of both political parties. I knew all the witnesses who were examined.

Have seen the statement made in the memorial to Congress

from the Republican members of the General Assembly, wherein it is charged that the colored witnesses examined before the Congressional Investigating Committee in Eufaula have all been sent to jail on frivolous and unfounded charges, or else run out of the county by the white league Democracy of Barbour. The charge is wholly false and unfounded. None of said witnesses have been arrested or sent to jail by the authorities of that county, since the Congressional Committee were there. I am Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Barbour county, and know that there has been no disposition manifested by the Democrats of that county to arrest or in any manner interfere with any of the Republican witnesses who were examined by the Congressional Committee. I know of no "White League" ever having been organized by the Democratic party in Barbour; there was a Club during the Gubernatorial campaign called a white man's club. It was not a secret organization, its meetings always being held publicly. The constitution of the Club was published in the Eufaula papers. It was called "White Man's Club" merely because of the race issue involved in the late campaign. I never knew of the existence of a "White League" in Barbour county.

In reference to the charge that the Democratic leaders have hired out the county convicts in jail to various parties, I have to state that this charge is also false. Under a statute enacted by the Republican Legislature of 1868, men convicted of crime were either sentenced to the penitentiary or to hard labor for the county. A number of persons had been sentenced, after trial and conviction before the circuit court by juries composed of white and black men, to hard labor for the county. The commissioners court of the county finding no profitable employment for these convicts, and wishing to avoid the expense of supporting them, hired them out in a body at \$2 per month, the parties hiring them agreeing to feed, clothe and guard them.

ELI S. SHORTER.

Senator Lloyd Leftwich, of the 24th Senatorial District, makes the following statement:

I went to the caucus and was asked to sign the document to which already twenty-five names had been signed. I did not know the contents of the document and did not know it was a memorial until I saw it in the papers. I supposed it was a recommendation of some person for some office in the State. I have read the memorial. Some of the memorial might be endorsed and some of it might not. I do not endorse this charge in the memorial: "That the Democratic party of Alabama has made and is now making a deliberate and persistent attempt, as shown by their leaders in the present General Assembly, to change the penal code and criminal laws of Alabama so as to place the liberty and legal rights of the poor man, and especially of the poor colored man, who is generally a Republican in politics, in the power and control of the dominant race, who are, with few exceptions, the landholders and Democratic in politics."

I voted for the Sunrise bill, and introduced the first bill of this character introduced in the General Assembly. I also voted for the Grand Larceny bill, and the Burglary bill, all which are mentioned and complained of in the memorial.

If I had known what the memorial contained, I might not have signed it; but being a Republican caucus, I thought it was all right.

LLOYD LEFTWICH.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, March 12, 1875.

The Committee met at Room 35, Exchange Hotel.

Present—Messrs. Moore, Little and Martin.

Senator J. W. Dereen, of the 26th District, makes the following statement: I have read the Memorial of the Republican members of the General Assembly in the "Advertiser" of the 6th inst. The paper I signed was a single sheet of legal cap paper with several other signatures upon it, which I was told was to be attached to the memorial. I never saw the original, of which that purports to be a copy. I signed a document which purported to be a synopsis of the partisan

acts of the Legislature and copies of said acts purported to be attached thereto. I never read the acts or the copies appended thereto. I signed that document as my individual opinion of the effect of the laws. I did not desire or intend to impugn the motives of any Senator who favored the measures by my signature to said document. I signed it at the capitol. I was not at the caucus.

I favored and supported the Grand Larceny bill as originally passed by the Senate, but not the House amendments.

Question: It is stated in the Memorial that the Democratic party of Alabama has made and is now making a deliberate and persistent attempt, as shown by their leaders in the present General Assembly, to change the penal code and criminal laws of Alabama so as to place the liberty and legal rights of the poor man, and especially of the poor colored man, who is generally a Republican in politics, in the power and control of the dominant race, who are, with few exceptions, the landholders and Democratic in politics. Please state whether or not you endorse that sentiment in the memorial?

Answer: I do not endorse it so far as the Senate is concerned. So far as the Democratic party of Alabama is concerned I cannot answer.

I was told the object of the memorial was to secure such legislation as would protect the Republican party in Alabama. I did not know the memorial was intended to ask Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, nor did I know this was in the Memorial when I signed it. I am a Republican.

JOHN W. DEREEN.

Senator W. G. M. Golson, of the 18th District, makes the following statement:

I adopt the statement of Senator Dereen as my own, and add, that I understood the object of the memorial was to secure the passage by Congress of an election law. I except the statement of Senator Dereen as to the paper signed by him. The memorial was with the paper I signed. I asked

to read the memorial, but the party presenting it to me said he did not have time. The Senate was in session. Then it was explained to be what I have already explained I understood it was. I introduced the first bill to make it grand larceny to steal any cow, horse, hog, sheep or goat, and I think I voted for all the penal laws embraced in the memorial, but thought the penalty too heavy except as to the Sunset bill. I introduced the bill mentioned at the instance of the white Republicans of my county, who are mostly farmers. I am a Republican.

W. G. M. GOLSON.

Senator W. W. Glass, from the 14th Senatorial District, makes the following statement:

I have seen the memorial of the Republican members of the General Assembly. I signed it, but I did not know what was in it. It was brought to my desk in the Senate by Gen. Coon, who told me it was in regard to the condition of affairs in Alabama. I never saw the memorial, I only saw names. They may have been attached to the memorial. I never asked any questions and took no thought of it. I have never read the copy and don't know now what is in it. I signed it just as any man would sign a petition not knowing what is in it. I am a Republican.

W. W. GLASS.

MONTGOMERY, March 13th, 1875.

Committee met at Room No. 35, Exchange Hotel.

Present—Messrs. Moore and Little.

Senator Jacob Black, of the 17th Senatorial District, makes the following statement:

“I have seen the memorial to Congress purporting to be from the Republican members of the General Assembly, as published in the *Montgomery Advertiser* of the 6th. I never saw the original; I did not sign it; I was not in the city at the time it was gotten up.

“JACOB BLACK.”

Senator J. W. Jones, of the 20th Senatorial District, makes the following statement :

“ If I signed the memorial, I did not know it ; but I signed a number of memorials without reading them, and if my name appeared, I must have signed it. I was not at the caucus that got up the memorial, and do not now know its contents ; I have never read it all. If there is anything wrong in the memorial, I am ready to apologize for it. I did not intend by signing the memorial to reflect on any Senator. I opposed and voted against the penal bills mentioned in the memorial.

“ JOHN W. JONES.”

Senator James K. Greene, of the 23rd District, makes the following statement :

“ I went up on the morning the memorial was signed to the capitol. That night I went to the caucus in accordance with a notice given at the capitol. The caucus was held at the *Journal* office. When I entered the room the signing was going on. I asked what it was. It was stated by J. B. Bingham a portion of my speech was in the memorial, and I ought to have been there to have heard it read. I told him if it was anything good, to hand me the pen, which he did, and I signed it. I never read it, or heard it read. After that D. E. Coon offered the resolution to send J. B. Bingham to Washington as a memorialist, and I signed that also. It was not said what he was going for. If I had been asked to sign more of the things in the memorial, I might have done so. I voted for some of the things in the memorial. I voted for the burglary bill. As one that has participated in the legislature of the State for some years, I do not accuse the Democrats with doing wrong ; it is only a difference of opinion. I had been in three different caucuses for the purpose of opposing the confirmation of Parsons and thought that was the object of the memorial, and was the reason I signed it. I should have stated this in the commencement of my statement. I did not intend to impugn the motives of any Democratic Senators. I was opposed to these memorials. Phillip Joseph

signed my name without authority to a call of a colored emigration convention. His object, as I believed, was to make money out of the negroes. He went to Washington pretending that he was authorized by that convention to secure Parsons' appointment. We held regular caucuses to secure Bruce's nomination and to prevent Parsons' confirmation, and it was to counteract Joseph's statements that I signed the memorial. I never read the memorial through, then or since.

JAMES K. GREEN.

Examination of W. Merriwether, who being sworn, deposes and says:

1. Whether or not you are a Republican member of the General Assembly, in the House, from Wilcox county?

Answer. I am.

2. Have you seen a copy of the memorial of the Republican members of the General Assembly as it appeared in the *Advertiser*?

Answer. I have.

3. Question. Have you seen the original of which this purports to be a copy?

Answer. I have seen it.

4. Question. Have you ever read it?

Answer. I have not read it, but have heard it read, along at times as it was being got up.

5. Who got up that memorial?

It was got up jointly by the leaders in the House, Gen. Coon and Mr. Bruce and others. When the Constitutional Convention bill was introduced the memorial was commenced. I had conversations with Gen. Bruce on the subject. I do not know who completed the memorial. It was finished while I was at home on leave. I never heard it read entire.

6. What was the object of the memorial as you understood it?

Answer. It was to seek relief from the general government. I did not know what was the remedy sought for by the memorial. The minority, I considered, had been oppressed.

7. Question. In whose hand-writing is the memorial?

Answer. I do not know.

8. Question. Do you know in whose hand-writing any portion of it is?

Answer. I never noticed.

9. Question. Have you ever told any one since the resolution was introduced in the Senate you knew who wrote the memorial?

Answer. I do not remember.

10. Question. Have you ever been told who wrote the memorial by any one?

Answer. Mitchell told me Bruce, Bingham, Coon, Wood and himself got up the memorial.

11. Has there been a caucus of your party since the Senate resolution was introduced?

Answer. I have been to none. I think there has been a caucus.

12. Have you been told it was your duty to stand up to the memorial?

Answer. We have all agreed to stand up to what we have done, and in general conversation have said we would not take back.

W. MERRIWETHER.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 15, 1875.

The committee met at the usual place at 5, p. m.

Present—Messrs. Moore, Martin and Little.

Senator J. A. Farden, of the 19th District, makes the following statement :

1. Have you read the memorial that appeared in the *Advertiser* of the 6th, purporting to be signed by the Republican members of the General Assembly?

Answer. I read it that day—on the 6th.

2. State whether you signed the original of which that purports to be a copy?

Answer. I signed a paper one night at a Republican caucus room. By invitation I attended a caucus of the Repub-

lican members of the Legislature, held at that room. It was ten o'clock at night when I entered the room, and I was suffering with a severe cough. I remained about five minutes; when I arose to go, some one remarked, "has every one in the room signed this petition." Another remarked, "all, I believe, except Col. Farden." Some one else asked me if I would sign it. I asked what it was, and it was shown me. Finding it to be a document of several pages, I remarked I had not time to read it then, but would do so afterwards. I was then told by some one that it was a memorial to Congress protesting against some of the acts of the Legislature as being partizan. I remarked that my record in the Senate showed that I had opposed several measures because I thought them partizan. It was then said that it was desirable to send it off the next day, and that I had better sign it there. I replied, I have confidence enough in you, gentlemen, to believe you would not ask me to sign anything that is wrong, and as I am suffering with my cough, from the smoke in the room, I must leave, and therefore I will sign it, which I did.

3. Did you know what it contained, or had you read the memorial or heard it read before you signed it?

Answer. I knew nothing of what it contained, except what was represented to me as above stated, and had not read or heard it read.

4. In whose handwriting was the memorial?

Answer. I do not know.

5. Do you know who prepared the document?

Answer. I do not. I have stated all that I know about it.

State whether or not you did not offer an amendment to reduce the salary of the Commissioner of Industrial Resources to five dollars?

"I did. I wanted to abolish the office indirectly, so no one else would take it.

"While I differed with Senators in regard to the measures referred to, I did not, or do not pretend to impugn the motives of Senators who favored them."

J. A. FARDEN.

Senator B. F. Royal, of the 16th District, having failed to appear before the committee, they here insert his statement made in the Senate, while in session, as reported by the correspondent of the *Mobile Register*, and as it is remembered by the members of the committee:

“I have never seen the memorial in the newspapers, or the original memorial. I never attended a caucus of my party. I was as ignorant of the contents of the memorial as an unborn babe. J. B. Bingham came to me in the Senate chamber and asked me to sign a paper; he said it was concerning the appointment of Arthur Bingham as Postmaster at Montgomery, and the appointment of Gen. Bruce as U. S. District Judge. I told him if that was it to sign my name. I never knew it was anything to oppress or crush the people of Alabama, or I would never have signed it.”

LIBEL.

EXHIBIT "A."

The undersigned, Republican members of the General Assembly of Alabama, having unusual opportunities to discover the ulterior purposes of the Democratic leaders in this State, and being impressed with the firm conviction that wise and efficient means are now imperiously demanded by the Republican ascendancy, beg leave to represent to President Grant, and the Republican members from Alabama in both branches of the Congress of the United States as follows :

I. CHANGES IN THE PENAL CODE.

That the Democratic party of Alabama has made, and is now making, a deliberate and persistent attempt, as shown by their leaders in the present General Assembly, to change the penal code and criminal laws of Alabama so as to place the liberty and equal rights of the poor man, and especially of the poor colored man, who is generally a Republican in politics, in the power and control of the dominant race, who are, with few exceptions, the landholders, and Democratic in politics. Hitherto the Democratic party has sought to control the labor as well as suffrage of the colored race by intimidation and force. They have never abandoned that policy. On the contrary, these means, supplemented by violence and frauds, were more strikingly brought to bear at the late election in Alabama. Having by these violent means secured a temporary ascendancy, the leaders of that party in the General Assembly seem now to be determined to secure permanent and more absolute control by and under the forms of laws, to be passed at this and subsequent sessions of the General Assembly. To this end all their legislative endeavors are now put forth. Already it has been proposed, and bills have actually been introduced and urged in both bodies of the General Assembly, which propose to raise the grade

of petty crimes and misdemeanors, and to make many of them felonies. And, as if this were not enough, they would repress and curtail the retail trade of the commonwealth by laws utterly hostile to the spirit and letter of the laws of free States and free labor communities. That these allegations are not unfounded, permit us to specify :

1. A bill has already been passed in the House of Representatives, and will doubtless meet with equal favor in the Senate, to change the law of larceny so as to make the stealing of a "horse, mule, cow or animal of the cōw kind, sheep, goat, or hog, or any outstanding crops of corn or cotton," without reference to the value of the animal or article stolen, grand larceny, and the person convicted may be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for from two to twenty years—a punishment utterly disproportioned to the crime of stealing a hog or goat, and an innovation without parallel or precedent upon the penal code of civilized countries.

2. Another bill of the same general sort relates to burglary. It has already passed the Senate, and will doubtless pass the House. It proposes to change the law of burglary so as to make the breaking and entry into any inclosure within the curtilage of a dwelling house, with intent to steal or commit a felony, burglary, and on conviction the offender shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than twenty years. Thus a person breaking or entering into an enclosed lot or garden, protected only by a fence, with intent to steal, can be convicted of the high crime of burglary. For generations burglary has been confined to the breaking and entry into dwellings or buildings with intent to commit a felony. But, by the introduction of this new element into the law, breaking or entering into an enclosure, which was formerly a crime of much lower grade, is now magnified into burglary, and the punishment affixed by confinement in the penitentiary from two to twenty years. Twenty years' punishment for breaking into a cabbage or potato patch with intent to steal is certainly beyond reason, and violative of the well settled rules and principles of law.

3. A bill is now pending to make it a crime to sell or buy agricultural products, such as corn, cotton, peas and potatoes, between the hours of sunset and sunrise. Poor people—and our colored population are mostly poor, and dependent upon their daily labor for a living—are compelled to do their trading in the evening, and one of the effects of this measure will be to compel the laborer to get all his supplies from the planter with whom he is employed, thus compelling the laborer to get supplies at the planter's own terms, which are usually

from 100 to 200 per cent. over the prices at which they may be secured in market with fair competition.

4. This bill, with another which proposes to make it unlawful for any person to sell or buy agricultural products, without first obtaining the written permission of the owners of the lands whereon the produce was grown, makes the nearest possible approach to the restrictions which existed all over the South under the institution of slavery. The effect of these bills will be to put it beyond the power of the poor laborer to market or sell anything which his labor has produced, as well as to prevent any one from buying the same from him. Thus the poor man and his labor will be put in the absolute control of the Democratic land holders of Alabama.

5. It is proposed to enact a law which shall require defendants who are convicted in criminal cases under municipal and county corporations, and who shall fail to pay their fines and costs, to work out the same at hard labor for the county at the rate of not less than two days for every dollar of said fines and costs. Not only that, but under existing laws, the *White-League Democracy* of Barbour county, where the colored witnesses examined before the Congressional Committee, it is reported, have all been sent to jail on frivolous and unfounded charges, or else run out of the county. The Democratic leaders have actually "hired out the county convicts in jail to various planters," as stated by the "*Eufaula Times*," at an average of about two dollars per month until the end of the various terms for which they were sentenced. There is much more of the same sort of legislation proposed, the drift and tendency of all which is to establish a system of compulsory labor and peonage utterly inconsistent with the genius and spirit of free-labor States and institutions.

These measures are conceived in direct hostility to the reconstruction acts of Congress, and are violative as well of the constitutional amendments of the Constitution under which the State of Alabama was re-admitted into the Union; and yet they are but specimen bricks of the sort of illiberal and unconstitutional legislation which we shall speedily see spread all over our statute-books, unless some means can be devised to check their ulterior and unpatriotic designs. These changes in our penal code not only raise the grade of crime, but they afford the ready means by which the great mass of our colored population are to be both harassed and persecuted. The white population in the black belt in our State are most of them Democrats in politics; and it is nothing but true to say that too many of them belong to the drinking and reck-

less class, who have little regard for law and order, and are filled with prejudice against the colored population as citizens entitled to equal rights and privileges. Hence, with such a penal code, it is not difficult to perceive how this class will, on one pretext or another, by and under the forms of law, persecute and oppress the poor and illiterate of our population. Whenever the colored man is indisposed to submit to the dictation of this class, or seeks to exercise his rights as a citizen and voter in an independent manner, these men will be apt to trump up some charge against him, and, with ignorant or corrupt magistrates, can hurry him off to jail. Indeed, this has been done in numerous instances already, the prosecutor often becoming the bail or security for the accused, and in that way securing his labor for a trifling consideration, while the accused is little better than a slave, his liberty being at the option of his bondsman. This is no imaginary case. On the contrary, it is just what has often been seen in practical operation; by means of unfounded charges and corrupt or ignorant magistrates, the liberty of the citizen is taken away, and he is at the same time robbed of the proceeds of his labor, and this outrage is pretended to be perpetrated under the forms of law. By the changes proposed in our criminal laws, the means of vexing and harassing the colored people is greatly increased, and the opportunity for robbing them of their labor enhanced a hundred fold. When, in connection with this legislation, we consider the natural timidity of the colored citizens, you will be at no loss to discern how near we are approaching a condition of society where a large class of our citizens will be at the mercy of the dominant class, and the labor of the country under their control, and that, too, under color of and under the forms of law.

We need not remind you how such a policy is at variance with all the results intended to be wrought out by the war for the preservation of the Union. That was a conflict of ideas as well as of armies. The issue was free-labor institutions and principles against slave-labor institutions and principles. It was a conflict between these two types of civilization. And yet, while the slave-labor system did not triumph at Appomattox, they are thus seen to be practically triumphant in Alabama. After the war came reconstruction, by which the free-labor type of civilization was believed to have been firmly established throughout the entire South. It was especially designed to supplant and displace that which had formerly prevailed, and not to form any alliance therewith. But no sooner does the Democratic party accede to power in Alabama than its leaders propose to forget not only all that has

been done and promised, but to undo, as fast as possible, that which was wrought out by the war, and all that has since been promised in connection therewith. It would practically reverse the verdict wrought out at the point of the bayonet, reverse the policy of reconstruction, and strike out of existence not only our free-State constitutions, but the laws made in pursuance thereof, thus violating the fundamental conditions of the admission of Alabama into the Union. If this is allowed to be done, it is not difficult to perceive that the war for the Union was a grand mistake, and the blood and treasure of the people spent in vain.

II. PARTISAN LEGISLATION.

But the change in the penal code, designed to afflict the colored population, is not more atrocious than the partisan legislation already enacted, while that which is most consciously unjust we are led to believe will be reserved for consideration *after Congress shall have adjourned*.

Let us here bring to your notice a few only of their more flagrantly partisan and unjust acts.

1. Three Republican Representatives were elected to the House of Representatives from Barbour county. That county is notoriously Republican in politics, but at Eufaula, on election day, Republicans were shot down and killed, and hundreds thus driven from the polls; while at Spring Hill, in the same county, a band of White League Democrats rushed in upon the United States Supervisor of the election, with the other officers then engaged in counting the vote, destroying the ballots and poll-lists, and seeking to kill the United States Supervisor, failing in which, they killed his son, a bright boy of tender years, then clinging to his father. In this way the Republican majority was decreased several hundred votes. Nevertheless, the Republican members got the certificate of return awarded by the Secretary of State; and, after they had been in possession of their seats for several weeks, they were without a contest, as provided by law, and in violation of all law and precedent, ousted, and their seats awarded to the Democratic candidates, who never had a certificate of election, and never obtained a majority at the polls.

2. The city court of Eufaula, when presided over by a Republican, was sought to be abolished by petition of nearly every Democrat in that community. The Democratic Senate actually passed a bill to abolish the court, but it failed in the Republican House at the last session. A similar movement for its abolition was inaugurated at the beginning of this ses-

sion, because a Republican had again been elected. But that Republican resigned his position through fear of his life if he continued to live in that White League community, and the Governor has appointed as his successor one of the original movers for the abolition of that court! Only a few hours before the riot at Spring Hill, a Democratic candidate for an important office in that county went up to that precinct on a hand car, and remarked, in the presence of the United States Supervisor, that the vote there would change the result, and that he would give a thousand dollars for the ballot-box at that precinct! And now the same Democrats, who were willing to give a thousand dollars for the ballot-box at Spring Hill, and who doubtless inaugurated the Spring Hill riot, which resulted in the murder of young Keils, (when it has been confessed that the father was intended to be killed,) now hold all the county offices in Barbour county, as well as the position of judge of the city court of Eufaula, a court which he and his Democratic associates sought to have abolished when held by a Republican, and this fact may account for the arraignment and conviction of Republican witnesses before the Alabama Congressional Committee at that place.

3. A bill has passed both branches of the General Assembly to reduce the salary of the Republican Commissioner of Industrial Resources of the State from \$2,500 to \$500 per annum. The Republican incumbent was elected in 1872 for four years, by a large majority. The office is one which, under the constitution, can no more be abolished than that of Governor itself; and the declared object in reducing his salary to \$500, and requiring him to live at the capital, was openly confessed to be to legislate him out of office. They say they know that no man can live on the salary, and they expect him to resign that a Democrat may be appointed. Thus, to get a Republican out of office, they confess to a practical violation of the constitution by doing that indirectly which, they confess, they have no right to do directly.

4. The law assigning certain causes for the removal of registers in chancery has been so changed as to enable Democratic Chancellors to remove Republican Registers in Chancery. The necessity for this was the removal of a register who, as a United States Commissioner, appointed United States Supervisors in several counties in South and West Alabama for the election last November.

5. Chancellor Dillard was elected chancellor in the western district last November by a very large majority. His residence is in Marengo, one of the counties in that division. At the November election he acted as United States Super-

visor in that county. Recently, on the petition of four Democratic lawyers, living at Demopolis, a bill was introduced and passed the House, and is now pending in the Senate, to remove the county of Marengo out of Chancellor Dillard's division, thus seeking to remove the chancellor from office by separating his home from the other counties of his division; and this in a county wherein Chancellor Dillard received nearly 2,000 majority, none of whom, except the four individuals referred to, desire any such change, but, on the contrary, a majority of the bar of Demopolis refused to join in the movement against him.

6. Bills are now pending in the General Assembly to abolish the offices of the board of county commissioners for Montgomery and other Republican counties of the State, and substitute boards of revenue, to be appointed by the Governor; to abolish the office of County Treasurer, and to abolish the office of Tax Collector, and these measures are understood to be urged by the Democratic State and County Executive Committees.

7. A bill is now pending in the General Assembly which has special reference to the present Tax Collector of Montgomery county. For over a year past, Democracy has waged against him the fiercest opposition, and failing at every point, they have now sought his overthrow by the passage of a bill which requires him to give a bond of \$220,000, when, under the laws in existence, he is not allowed to retain in his hands, at any one time, over \$10,000. A party malignity never made a more unseemingly exhibition.

8. The criminal court of Dallas county has been abolished because the judge of that tribunal was a colored Republican. It is not pretended that he was not competent. He was elected by an overwhelming majority of the people, and he had been for five years, previous to his election, clerk of the criminal court. He had held four terms of his court, and discharged the duties devolved upon the office with so much ability and impartiality that he could not be constitutionally removed. But, without petition, a bill was introduced for the abolishing of the court, pending which he was informed, by certain Democratic lawyers, that if he would resign the court would be preserved and a Democratic judge appointed by the Governor in his place. He refused to resign an office to which he had been overwhelmingly elected, and the bill legislating him out of office, by the abolition of the court, finally passed on the 5th instant. The following protest of thirty-one members of the General Assembly against this high-

handed act has been entered upon the journal of the House of Representatives :

We, the undersigned, members of the General Assembly, do hereby solemnly protest against the act of the majority of this General Assembly in abolishing the criminal court of Dallas county.

1. Because we believe that the said act is in violation of both the letter and spirit of the constitution of our State.

2. Because we believe that the only reason for the abolition of said court are color and the political convictions of the judge.

3. Because the judge of said court was elected by the people, and to legislate men out of offices to which they have been elected by the free choice of the people, is subversive of the principle of popular government, substitutes the will of the *minority* for that of the *majority*, and tends to revolution and anarchy.

4. Because we believe that the will of the people, as expressed at the ballot-box, cannot be defeated by the Legislature without danger to the liberties of the people.

5. Because we believe that any interference of the Legislature with the judicial departments of the State makes the judiciary dependent on the political complexion of the Legislature.

9. A joint resolution to appoint a joint committee from both branches of the General Assembly, to sit as a commission during the summer, and invested with full power to send for persons and papers for the purpose of investigating the election of Hon. George E. Spencer to the Senate of the United States, has already passed the Senate, and will doubtless pass the House of Representatives. And that, too, notwithstanding the journals of both Houses of the last General Assembly give the fullest information of the said election ; and in the face of the further fact, that in a contest before the United States Senate, which alone is the judge of the election and qualification of its members, the election of the said Spencer had been declared legal and regular, as had already been substantially decided by the Supreme Court of Alabama.

10. Bills have passed the Senate, and are now pending in the House, whose sole object is to make it impossible for Republicans who shall be elected or appointed to any office to give satisfactory official bonds for a faithful discharge of duties. It is now a party tenet of Democracy not to go upon any Republican's official bond. To do so is declared, as to all who do it, an act of direct hostility to the Democratic

party. In consequence of this partisan ostracism, many Republicans elected to offices in the several counties have had to surrender to Democrats appointed by the Governor. But, as if that were not enough, the bill now pending proposes to make the bonds for county officers so high that Republicans cannot give them. It will be seen by a copy of the bill hereto attached (A) that Democracy proposes to make the bonds, of the Judge of Probate of Montgomery county \$23,000, while the present law only requires \$10,000; that the tax collector's bond is to be \$55,000, while the present law only requires \$10,000; that the sheriff's bond is to be \$55,000, while the present law only requires \$10,000; that the treasurer's bond is to be \$55,000, while the present law only requires \$10,000; that the tax assessor's bond is to be \$10,000, while the present law only requires \$2,000. But these bonds are not only greatly enlarged, but the securities upon all bonds are all to be residents of the county in which the bonds are given; a Republican elected in Lowndes, not being allowed to get security in Montgomery. Not only that, but the property of all securities is to be in the county in which the bond is given, and the amount of the security is made a lien upon the property to the amount thereof. A man owning \$10,000 worth of property beyond the amount exempted by law, and who is security for an officer to the amount of \$10,000, cannot, under the law, become security for any one else, because the fact of security for \$10,000 is to be regarded as a legal subsisting liability upon said property. Then no officer can, under any circumstances, become a surety for another. No United States bonded official can become security upon any bond, and all debts, liens and mortgages, are to be deducted from the value of the property of any one who becomes security, and he is to swear that he is worth the amount after paying all debts of any kind, including amount of security of any other bond as a debt. Under the provisions of this law, there are not over fifty persons in Montgomery county who could go upon a bond for \$1,000; not over twenty-five who could go upon a bond for \$10,000, and not over five who can go upon a bond for \$20,000, and, of course, other counties with less property, would possess a still less number eligible as official bondsmen. The effect of the law is, not only to prevent Republicans from making official bonds, but also to create an oligarchy of a few wealthy men, in each county, who will thus absolutely control the county officers and thus defeat the will of the people as expressed at the polls.

11. A bill has passed the Senate, and is now pending in

the House, to set aside the present fair election law, passed as a compromise between both parties by the last General Assembly, and to substitute in its stead a law to prevent a free and fair vote in future elections in this State. Another object aimed at is to separate elections for State and Federal offices, so as to prevent the supervision of Federal Supervisors, as provided by acts of Congress, and thus the more readily enable them to continue their vile practice of intimidation, fraud and violence, in all our future State elections. We subjoin a copy of this proposed law for your perusal, (B.)

12. A bill has been introduced into both branches of the General Assembly to prescribe the mode of registration for voters. The principal object seems to be to prevent colored voters, who are busy with their work and seldom read newspapers, from registering in their respective beats, within the time specified, failing to do which they lose their right of suffrage. We subjoin a copy of this artfully contrived means of suppressing Republican votes, (C.)

13. Another measure of hostility to the Republicans is entitled "An act in relation to the formation of grand and petit juries," but, on carefully reading it, you will find that it should be entitled "A bill to prevent any Republican, but especially colored Republicans, from sitting on either the grand or petit jury." We append hereto a copy of this Democratic atrocity, (D.)

14. Another Democratic atrocity is the bill (which has passed both branches of the General Assembly) to re-district the State into eight congressional districts. We attach hereto a map of the several districts as apportioned by this Democratic gerrymander. By examining it you will observe that the law of Congress, under which the apportionment was made, was utterly disregarded. The law of Congress says that Representatives "shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory, and containing, as nearly as practicable, an equal number of inhabitants." But, instead, they have disregarded the law, and made the districts so unequal in population and so destitute of all "contiguity" or convenience that Senator Martin, of Conecuh, himself a Democrat, in discussing the bill in the Senate, was forced to denounce it as "unfair, unjust, and illegal." That this language only expresses the simple, unadorned truth, will be made fully apparent by a perusal of the map, and figures in connection therewith, prepared by Mr. Mitchell, a Representative of Montgomery, to which frequent reference was made in the discussion of the bill in the House. The startling fact which this Democratic re-districting disclose, is that the large Republican vote in Alabama has

been practicably subordinated to the will of the Democratic majority. At the last election in Alabama the Republican vote on the Congressional ticket was 94,229; the Democratic vote was 107,435. Yet under this bill the Republicans, with 94,229 votes, are only allowed *one* Congressman, while the Democracy, with 107,435 votes, are given *seven* Congressmen. The Democrats professed to be afraid, while this bill was pending in the House, of Congressional interference; but if there ever was such an intention the opportunity is not frustrated by this "unfair, unjust and illegal" Democratic measure.

15. Already a bill has been introduced into both branches of the General Assembly which provides for the calling of a constitutional convention. By this means the Democracy hope to upturn our present free Constitution, and to perfect their schemes looking to continued ascendancy in Alabama. For that purpose, they have so shaped the apportionment of representation in the proposed convention as to give them a majority therein, if the people shall vote in favor of a Constitution when submitted. To that end no less than *nine delegates* are taken from Republican counties and given to Democratic counties. Not only that, but population is counted double in Democratic Mobile over that of the Republican counties, Lowndes, Montgomery, Wilcox and Sumter. Lowndes, with over half the population of Mobile is only allowed *two*, while Mobile is given *six* delegates. The same apportionment, according to population, which gives Mobile six delegates would give Barbour three; instead of two delegates; Dallas five, instead of four delegates; Hale three, instead of two delegates; Lowndes three, instead of two delegates; Marengo three, instead of two delegates; Montgomery five, instead of four delegates; Perry three, instead of two delegates; Russell three, instead of two delegates; Sumter three instead of two delegates; and Wilcox four, instead of two delegates. Here, then, are eleven delegates which these Republican counties would be entitled to under the same basis of apportionment which gives Mobile six. And, as if this were not enough, the same bill proposes to allow each Congressional District one delegate. Here, then, under their proposed Democratic gerrymander are *seven* more delegates given to the Democracy, and only *one* to the Republicans. Thus, if the people shall vote for the convention, the apportionment is so fixed as that no matter what the Republican vote in several counties, the Democracy is bound to have a majority of the delegates. And by means of this convention, thus packed, they will, if successful, so fix the representation

in the General Assembly, as to the Republican counties so as to make it impossible for the Republicans ever to carry a majority of the General Assembly thereafter. That they would remodel the constitution so as to make it as near as possible conform to an aristocracy or an oligarchy, wherein the few will absolutely control the many, by eliminating therefrom the last vestige of a free Republican constitution, such as Alabama was re-admitted into the Union under, there is absolutely no room to doubt. But time would fail us to go over in detail all that has been and is proposed to be done in the way of partizan legislation by the Democracy of Alabama. They are now, and will be until after the 4th of March, on their good behavior. After that all that is vindictive and unpatriotic will doubtless be proposed and rushed through with a celerity and disregard of the rights of minorities that, judging the future by the past, will probably be without precedent in any of the Southern States, where revolution, under the pretended forms of law, has already been consummated.

REMEDY.

But, in view of the foregoing, it may be inquired, what remedy ought to be applied? We answer, briefly, that we would ask for the most stringent laws for the protection of all men in the equal rights, privileges, and immunities which are guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen of the United States. What these should be it is needless for us to suggest to you. We have clearly shadowed forth the aims and purposes and acts of the Democratic party of Alabama, and it is for you, our Republican Representatives, to secure such legislation as may be deemed adequate for present exigencies. But we may be pardoned for making one specific suggestion. Whatever else is done or left undone, we beg you not to adjourn on the 4th of next March until you have conferred on the President of the United States the power of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* whenever, in his opinion, it may become necessary. Permit us to state our reasons for insisting upon this course. We have positive information that it is the plan and policy of the Democratic leaders in this State to keep the General Assembly in session until after the 4th of March next. Some of them openly avow it. They say they want to go on smoothly until after Congress adjourns, and then they mean to make a full disclosure of their unpatriotic purposes. Other Democratic leaders, believed to be in the secrets of the White League, have declared in private conversation that they believe that *there will be war in this country in less than*

six months. And why do they thus give expression to their pretended fears? Is it not obvious that that which they pretend to apprehend is precisely that which they intend to endeavor to force upon the country? In 1861, they had their secret leagues and vigilance committees all over the South, and is it not a well-known fact that they have the same character of organizations now? Was it not known to the chief of the White League Association at Eufaula, before it had been made known by the telegraph in the newspapers, that President Grant had interfered with the White League subversion of civil Government in Louisiana last September; and did not the chief of that White League organization confess, in a private conversation with a United States Commissioner of the Federal court, then making investigation into disturbances at Eufaula, that, but for President Grant's interference, the White Leaguers would have had the State Government of Alabama inside of ten days? By the prompt action of the President, the overthrow of the Southern State Governments was frustrated then. But who believes, in the light of subsequent events, that the White Leaguers in all the Southern States are not bent on mischief immediately after the adjournment of the present Congress? Have we not heard of the united action of Southern Governors, which was prematurely disclosed and disavowed? And have not missionaries from the South, and especially from Louisiana, been sent North and West to prepare the Northern mind by the grossest misrepresentations for the *coup d'état* which we are frank to say we believe the White Leaguers will inaugurate during the coming summer if the President shall not have the power to put down this lawless military organization, which is a menace to civil government wherever it exists. They have their representatives, we believe, in both branches of the Congress of the United States; and this will be more strikingly demonstrated in the next than in the present legislative bodies of the nation. Believe us, it was not by accident that Thurman, Gordon, and their associates sought to poison the mind of the nation against our patriotic President, and the gallant Sheridan, and all the Union defenders, on account of his exposure of their treasonable course in Louisiana. Gordon is reported to have sworn that he was offered the chief of the White League Ku-Klux in Georgia, and it was doubtless owing to his influence in that diabolical organization that he was sent to the Senate in preference to men of more talent but less disingenuousness. We would not seek to mislead our own friends, but we are firm in the belief that unless the President is invested with

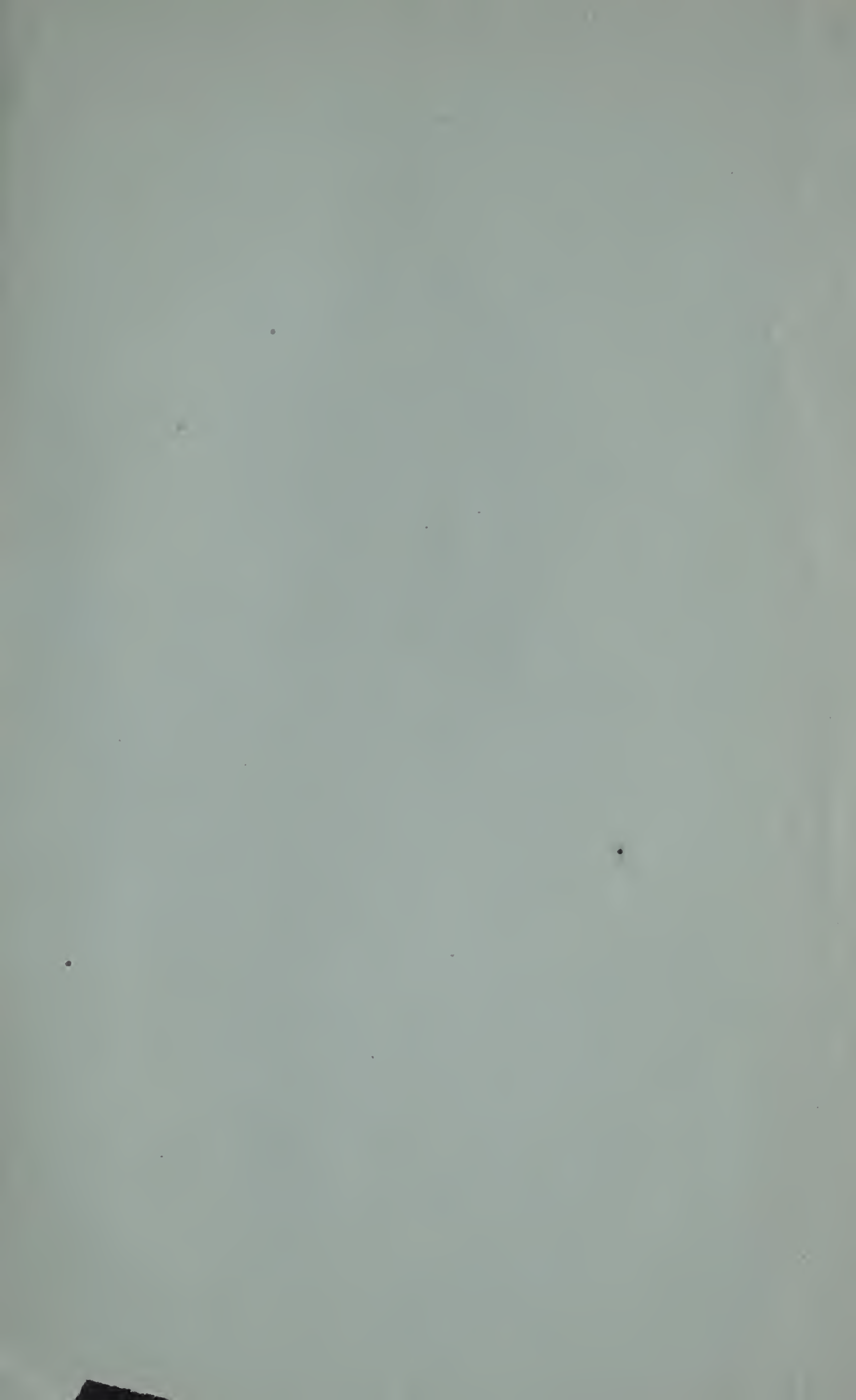
power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain contingencies, that immediately on the adjournment of Congress, in March, we shall witness a concerted attempt on the part of all Democratic and Southern Governors, together with their allies elected to Congress and all over the country, to produce disturbance in Louisiana, which will soon extend to every Southern State; and in the event the President should attempt to interfere, that they will seek to impeach him for not sitting still and allowing the enemies of the Union to involve the country in civil war, as was done by the traitorous Buchanan under the influence of the same Democratic leaders who are now leading on the movement for civil war, unless they are allowed by fraud, violence, and bloodshed to control not only the Southern States, but the National Government.

We are, very respectfully, Republican members of the General Assembly of Alabama.

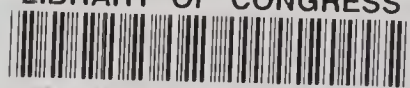
D. E. COON, Representative, Dallas county,
 JOHN BRUCE, Representative, Wilcox county,
 CHAS. S. HARRIS, Representative, Dallas county,
 H. V. CASHIN, Representative, Montgomery county,
 C. GILMER, Representative, Montgomery county,
 CHAS. SMITH, Representative, Bullock county,
 A. H. CURTIS, Senator, Perry county,
 ASHLEY C. WOOD, Representative, Talladega county,
 JAMES K. GREEN, Senator, 23d District,
 LOYD LEFTWICH, Senator, 24th District,
 B. W. REESE, Representative, Hale county,
 W. A. BRANTLEY, Representative, Dallas county,
 W. H. BLEVINS, Representative, Dallas county,
 J. T. HARRIS, Representative, Perry county,
 G. S. W. LEWIS, Representative, Perry county,
 JONA A. J. SIMMS, Representative, Talladega co.,
 PERRY MATHEWS, Representative, Bullock county,
 ELISAH BALDWIN, Representative, Wilcox county,
 JAMES BLISS, Representative, Sumpter county,
 CHAS. S. WOOD, Representative, Marengo county,
 L. A. McDUFFIE, Representative, Lowndes county,
 SAMUEL LEE, Representative, Lowndes county,
 W. D. GASKIN, Representative, Lowndes county,
 E. R. MITCHELL, Representative, Montgomery co.
 J. A. FARDEN, Senator, 10th District,
 ROBT. REID, Representative, Sumpter county,
 GRANVILLE BENNETT, Representative, Sumpter co.
 JOHN W. DEREEN, Senator, 26th District,
 ELIJAH COOK, Representative, Montgomery county,

W. MERRIWETHER, Representative, Wilcox county,
C. FAGAN, Representative, Montgomery county,
JACOB MARTIN, of Dallas county,
F. W. ALLEN, of Bullock county,
D. J. DANIELS, of Russell county,
J. R. WITHERSPOON, Representative, Green county,
A. W. JOHNSON, Representative, Macon county,
GEORGE PATTERSON, Representative, Macon county,
WM. E. COCKRELL, Representative, Greene county,
J. E. BOZEMAN, Representative, Autauga county,
W. G. M. GOLSON, Senator, 18th District,
W. B. HARRIS, Senator, 15th District,
JOHN W. JONES, 20th District,
B. F. ROYAL, Senator, 16th District,
JERRE HARALSON, Senator, 21st District,
JACOB BLACK, Senator, 17th District,
M. BOYD, Representative, Perry county,
W. W. GLASS, Senator, 14th District,
PRINCE GARDNER, of Russell county,
MAULTY WYNN, of Hale county.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., February 15th, 1875.



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